



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ously diagnosed as irregular types of enteric or malarial fever. It is stated that his claims have been verified by Professor Kitasato, of Tokyo.

No immigration examinations were made and no quarantinable diseases were reported from any outports during the period January 29 to February 4, 1905.

COSTA RICA.

Report from San Jose—Quarantine declared at Costa Rican ports against Colon, Panama, and Bocas del Toro, on account of prevalence of yellow fever on the Isthmus.

Consul Caldwell reports, February 14, as follows:

Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever on the Isthmus the Government of Costa Rica, by a decree of February 10, has declared a quarantine at the ports of the Republic against the ports of Colon, Panama, and Bocas del Toro, and ships arriving from those ports will be subject to such restrictions as the authorities may prescribe.

The ports of Costa Rica have been free from yellow fever for a long time, and the Government is determined to take all precautions and employ all means within its power to prevent the introduction of the disease.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Cases of sickness on vessels—Vessels from which passengers were landed at Tricornia quarantine station and sent to hospital—No quarantinable diseases.

Surgeon Wertenbaker reports, March 9, as follows:

Week ended March 4, 1905.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	31
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,216
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1,284
Pieces of freight passed (salted hides)	886

The American steamship *Esperanza*, which left this port on February 28, had 1 sailor with tonsilitis.

The Spanish steamship *Montevideo*, which left this port February 28, had 1 steerage passenger in transit for Spain, suffering from chronic nephritis.

The following vessels landed sick passengers at the quarantine station of Tricornia, who were sent to hospital for treatment.

February 6, steamship *Sardinia*, 1 passenger with grippe.

February 13, steamship *Habana*, 3 passengers with febricula.

February 13, steamship *Miguel Gallart*, 4 passengers with measles, 1 passenger with varicella.

February 14, steamship *Habana*, 1 passenger with grippe.

There are no quarantinable diseases at this port.

*Reports from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Precautionary detention of steamship *Hermod* from Tampico—Diphtheria, enteric fever, measles, and scarlet fever—Mortuary statistics.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 6 and 7, as follows: During the week ended March 4, 1905, bills of health were granted